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APPLICATION NO	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO	CONFIRMATION NO
09 686,624	10 12 2000	Jung-Ho Lee	10.253.006	6123
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LEE & STERBA, P.C. 1101 WILSON BOULEVARD SUITE 2000			EXAMINER	
			NGUYEN, KHIEM D	
ARLINGTON, VA 22209			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2823	
			DATE MAILED: 12-13-2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/686,624	LEE ET AL				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Khiem D Nguyen	2823				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).  Status	96(a). In no event, however, may a rep within the statutory minimum of thirty ( vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH cause the application to become ABAI	ly be timely filed  30) days will be considered timely.  4S from the mailing date of this communication.  NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 C</u>	October 2002					
	is action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowa closed in accordance with the practice under a Disposition of Claims	•	· ·				
4) Claim(s) 10-12 and 14-28 is/are pending in the	e application.					
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.						
5) Claim(s) 23-28 is/are allowed.						
6)						
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.						
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner	r.					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) □ accep	ted or b)□ objected to by the	e Examiner.				
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyan	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on	is: a)□ approved b)□ dis	approved by the Examiner.				
If approved, corrected drawings are required in rep	ly to this Office action.					
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exa	aminer.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120						
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(a)-(d) or (f).				
a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
<ul> <li>Copies of the certified copies of the prior</li> <li>application from the International Bur</li> <li>See the attached detailed Office action for a list of</li> </ul>	reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	-				
14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. §	119(e) (to a provisional application).				
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language products)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic	* *					
Attachment(s)	. ,	-				
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)	5) Notice of Info	mmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)				
Patent and Trademark Office						

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## DETAILED ACTION

The indicated allowability of claims 13 and 20-21 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to Kajiura et al. (U.S. Patent 5,907,382). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- Claims 10-12 and 14-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the applicant's admitted prior art (AAPA) of this application in view of Imamura et al. (U.S. Patent 5,738,911), Shibuya et al. (U.S. Patent 6,338,868), Tanaka et al. (U.S. Patent 5,974,666) and Kajiura et al. (U.S. Patent 5,907,382).

AAPA teaches a method of forming a silicon oxide layer comprising (see Description of the Related Art on pages 1-3 of this application):

providing a semiconductor substrate having a stepped portion formed by at least two conductive patterns selected from gate electrodes and metal wiring patterns of a semiconductor device;

coating the semiconductor substrate with a spin-on glass (SOG) composition, curing the SOG layer to form a layer of silicon oxide having a planar surface.

AAPA fails to teach that the spin-on glass (SOG) composition containing perhydropolysilazane having the compound formula -(SiH<sub>2</sub>NH)<sub>n</sub>- wherein n represents a

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positive integer, and main-baking the SOG layer at a temperature within the range of about 400 to about 1,200°C for a second period of time wherein the main-baking is conducted under an atmosphere comprising one ore more components selected from the group consisting of oxygen, water vapor, mixtures of oxygen and water vapor, nitrogen, and mixture thereof, for about 10 to about 180 minutes as recited in present claims 10-12, 22.

Imamura teaches that the silicon oxide layer (SiO<sub>2</sub>) is forming by baking a spinon glass (SOG) composition containing perhydropolysilazane having the compound
formula -(SiH<sub>2</sub>NH)<sub>n</sub>- (n represents a positive integer) in an air atmosphere consisting of
oxygen. Wherein the baking of the perhydropolysilazane is conducted by heating at a
temperature ranging from 250° C to 500° C for a time ranging from 0.5 to 3 hours. See
col. 3, lines 5-34. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to
incorporate Imamura's teaching into AAPA's method because in doing so a uniform thin
film having a thickness of several angstroms can be obtained. See col. 3, lines 28-30.

Imamura fails to teach that a weight average molecular weight within the range of about 4,000 to about 8,000, and wherein curing the SOG layer comprises pre-baking the SOG layer at a temperature within the range of about 100 to about 500°C for a first period of time as recited in present claims 10-11.

Tanaka teaches that perhydropolysilazane is heated at 150 °C for a period of time under an oxygen atmosphere to produced silicon oxide layer wherein perhydropolysilazane having a weight-averaged molecular weight of 4,000 to 5000. See col. 6, lines 51-63 and col. 12, lines 16-24. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

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skill in the art to incorporate Tanaka's teaching into Imamura's method because doing so can prevent occurrence of leaking based on uneven electric resistance of an electrically conductive elastic body layer. See col. 2, lines 54-61.

Imamura fails to teach that the molecular weight dispersion is within the range of about 3.0 to about 4.0 as recited in present claim 10.

Shibuya teaches coating the surface of a substrate with a spin-on glass (SOG) composition containing polysilazane compound having the molecular weight dispersion not exceeding 4. See col. 3, line 50 to col. 4, line 8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Shibuya's teaching into Imamura's method because in doing so a coating film having high resistance against formation of cracks to serve as a planarizing layer on the surface of a substrate can be obtained. See col. 1, lines 8-16.

Neither AAPA, Imamura, Shibuya, Tanaka teach a viscosity range of about 1 to about 10 mPa.s as recited in present claim 10.

Kajiura teaches that the viscosity of the perhydropolysilazane is in the range from 1x10.3 to 1x10.2 pa.s (See col. 13, lines 9-15). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate Kajiura's teaching into AAPA's method because in doing so a transparent conductive substrate, that has excellent heat resistant characteristic, shock resisting characteristic, chemical resisting characteristic, oxygen barrier characteristic steam barrier characteristic, and scratch resisting characteristic can be obtained (See Abstract).

None of the prior arts teaches the ranges for the thickness of the silicon oxide and silicon nitride layer, the shear rate, the distance between the at least two conductive

patterns, the aspect ratio of the stepped portion, and the contact angle as recited in present claims 10, 14, 16-18, and 20-21.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art of making semiconductor devices to determine the workable or optimal ranges for the thickness of the silicon oxide and silicon nitride layer, the distance between the at least two conductive patterns, the aspect ratio of the stepped portion, and the contact angle through routine experimentation and optimization to obtain optimal or desired device performance because the ranges for the thickness of the silicon oxide and silicon nitride layer, the distance between the at least two conductive patterns, the aspect ratio of the stepped portion, and the contact angle are result-effective variables and there is no evidence indicating that the ranges for the thickness of the silicon oxide and silicon nitride layer, the distance between the at least two conductive patterns, the aspect ratio of the stepped portion, and the contact angle are critical and it has been held that it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable range of a result-effective variable within given prior art conditions by routine experimentation. See MPEP 2144.05.

## Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 23-28 are allowed.

The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: The prior art taken alone or in combination neither discloses nor makes obvious the instant process of claims as a whole. Specifically, the prior art fails to teach or disclose wherein curing the SOG layer by:

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pre-baking the SOG layer at a temperature within the range of from about 100 to about 500 °C for a first period of time; and main-baking the SOG layer at a temperature

within the range of about 900 to about 1000 °C for a second period of time as recited in

present independent claims 23, 25, and 27.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Khiem D Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 306-

0210. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chaudhuri Olik can be reached on (703) 306-2794. The fax phone numbers

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-9179

for regular communications and (703) 746-9179 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-

0956.

K.N.

December 10, 2002

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